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The People's Press.

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Original Tale.

ELROD, THE TORY.

A Tale of the American Revolution.

(CONTINUED.)

One of the men sprang to the door and found an old hunter outside. At the same time a privileged old darky rushed round the corner of the house yelling,

"Ole mars! ole mars! Mars Stump's come along agin! Ah, ha! Ah, ha! ha! ha! ha!"

"Shut up, Mose, you old dog. Dry up, I say," hissed out Stump, as he threw a stone at the retreating darky, who made the welkin ring with his wild laughter.

"That fool will git me into trouble yet," muttered the scout. "I can never pass this plantation but this infernal nigger is roaring at me."

Just at this juncture the man of the house, (whom we will call Major Lucas) came out and welcomed the scout, who beckoned him nearer and whispered in his ear causing a shade to mantle the countenance of our worthy host, and an exclamation of "This must be seen to" to escape his lips. "But come in, Stump, and take some peach and honey, as the day is 'raw,' and a little drap won't hurt you."

"A little drap won't hurt ole Mose, nuther, aha, ha, ha," reverberated around the corner. This was too much for the scout, who made a dash at the fellow. But it was too late, as Mose was astraddle of his horse and trotting off towards the barn.

"Well, well, let the fool feed and rub down the nag, maybe I'll need to ride roughly this evening. Here I come, Major.'

The old fellow had to run the guantlet of inquiring glances from the old dames and laughing girls, and this is just what he hated. Mrs. Spurgen caught his hand, detaining him but a moment, and gazing into his eyes turned a shade paler and with uplifted finger, bade him "be careful, Jack Stump."

With a sly laugh he entered the room, and greeted some half dozen elderly men, drank his "peach and honey" and entered into a lively conversation.

By this time the "old Harry" was loose in the yard. Old Mose, followed by a company of darkies, big and little, had surrounded the house and were peeping in at every window, even venturing into the house. Old Mose was in his glory, yelling and capering amid the noisy throng.

"Major," said Stump, "does your old imp of darkness cut up so about any one else but me. Just look at the infernal old fool, he's got every nigger on the plantation in a fit. Just look at the windows.

"It's Christmas, Stump. Let them have their fun."

"Yes, yes, It's no harm no how. But, Major, I must be goin'."

A new fit had taken hold of old Mose, who now came yelling, "Nudder, Mars Stump, comin' like de debbill down de road, Aha! ha! ha! Here's your hoss, mars, all slick and gaily. I 'spec you whisper dat to ole mars, 'while ago. Aha. Ole Mose no fool, always lookin' out, and a friend to you, mars Stump."

"'Bleeged to you, Mose, you're just in time," said the now pleased scout, as he threw a coin at the old darky who was down in a second, and rooting in the dry grass, yelling like a lunatic.

"Hush up, Mose, you'll spile my fun," came hissing from the bushes near by.

"Golly!" grunted the old fellow, as he started up, his eyes rolling with fright, and flew towards the barn.

Scarcely had Stump time to be off, when sure enough, the hurried clatter of hoofs was heard on the frozen road. This time old Mose kept shady, only peeping round the corner of the barn. That whisper had sobered him.

It proved to be only a single horseman, however, in citizen's dress, who dismounted and rapped impatiently on the piazza floor, which extended the whole front of the house, and presented a confused lot of saddles, bridles, guns and all the paraphernalia of the chase.

A shrill whistle and a sharp crack of a rifle, caused the newly arrived guest to place his hand on his arm, with a curse and an exclamation of pain. Confusion reigned in the house, and the women were preparing for any emergency.

The men all rushed to the door with their side arms in their hands, and espied the well-known old coon-skin cap dodging behind the shrubbery of the far end of the yard.

"Some devil shot me in the arm," exclaimed the new-comer, "and d—n it, I cannot use it. I'm in a pretty fix in this wilderness."

A quick sign from behind the thicket, reassured the host and his guests, who, without any other remark, invited him in, where his wound was properly dressed, and the apparent traveller made comfortable. Upon careful examination the wound was found to be only slight, promising no detention.

All curiosity was now interrupted by a call to dinner, which proved a generous meal, soothing all the excitement, and preparing all for a quiet explanation of the mysterious proceedings of the morning,

The company had again surrounded the genial glow of the ample fire-place when the stranger appeared ready to resume his journey, and wearing his arm in a sling. His manner was reserved and he was completely taken by surprise, when an intimation was made, that under existing circumstances, he had better remain, coupled with an invitation to a seat in the circle around the fire,

Curiosity was becoming intolerable, and aware that an explanation was due his guests, more particularly as the women and girls were now making their appearance in the hall, Mr. Lucas arose, and in the usual formula of that day, politely introduced the subject by remarking:

"I owe my guests an apology for the mysterious proceedings which have broken in upon the usual quiet enjoyment of a Christmas morning, and I now beg leave to introduce Lieut. Murrell, of Fanning's body-guard, who has stumbled into a nest of Rebels, thinking he was at Elrod's house. He is our prisoner, and will be treated as such, not forgetting that he, at least, seems to be a gentleman."

Turning to the now dumfounded tory, Major Lucas said:

"Lieut., you had perhaps best deliver your dispatches into my hands, and save trouble. It might prove dangerous for you to retain them."

A quick, nervous movement, and a package of papers fell among the blazing faggots in the fireplace, and before a movement could be made, the prisoner had, with a single bound, gained the door, tore it open and leaped or rather rushed over the piazza and down towards the river, and although some half a dozen shots followed him in quick succession, he succeeded in gaining the laurels on the river bank, not without receiving several balls in his back and thighs, however.

Almost mad with disappointment Major Lucas stood and watched from an elevation not far from the house, sometime after the chase had been, per force, abandoned, as the dogs had started a buck and then all control over them was lost. From this point a fair view was had of the opposite side of the river. About half an hour's watch seemed to satisfy our host, when by way of confirmation, a sharp crack of a rifle, succeeded by the shrill call of the kill-dee, caused a more satisfied expression to cover his anxious countenance. Slowly returning to the house, he accidently discovered a ring glittering on the hard road, which he examined and quickly pocketed,

All the guests had returned ere the Major had reached home again, with the exception of the one who should have guarded the door.

After comparing notes, this absence was discovered, and a long entertained suspicion was aroused, against this now seeming traitor to his friends and country's cause. The matter was canvassed and a watch set upon his future movements. Two of the gentlemen even saddling their horses, and after supper, started on a search for this rather uncertain neighbor. The buck had been shot and the darkies were to bring him in.

Mrs. Spurgen, as well as Mrs. Lucas, had watched the proceedings in the hall, ere the escape of Lieut. Murrell, and the calm yet expressive eye of the hostess had only restrained the loquacity of her nervous and excitable guest. As soon as the demand was made for the papers, Mrs, Spurgen's eye was more on the alert, and as the package fell into the fire, almost simultaneously the old lady had snatched it from the blaze with the tongs, ere the wrapper was entirely consumed, and flung it out on the floor, to the horror of the others, who uttered suppressed screams, as they were entirely taken by surprise.

"Hurrah!" shouted the old dame, "I have them for all your cunning, and if you're gone you've left your importance behind you, you sneak. But old Stump will be even with your deviltry yet. Fanning, indeed! I've seen the rascal more than once, being always polite to me, though his eyes told of hate every time I have met him."

Late in the evening the two horsemen who had looked after the *absent one* returned and reported him *not at home*, and the family knew nothing of him. Old Mose, however, laughed and said "his canoe not whar he use to keep him on de bank. Tink dat was him in de middle ob de ribber, when de dogs cotch de buck. Aha! ha! ha! ha!"

The whole household was delighted with Mrs. Spurgen's feat and the Major saddled his horse, and with all the gentlemen guests, rode over to Col. Williams, where they proposed to hold a confab over the contents of the package of dispatches. The indefatigable old Mose was along, of course, and ere long the negro cabins of Col. Williams were the scene of Mose's antics, coupled with his loud and long ha! ha's!

Major Lucas had found the papers of no immediate importance. Stump's idea, which he had given to the Major on his arrival before dinner, was indeed alluded to, and contained the reason why the anticipated raid of Fanning into this section was abandoned. They, however, learned from the papers that Elrod was in continual correspondence with Fanning, and this was something worth knowing, as it branded him with more villainy than had heretofore been attached to him. A close watch was to be kept on his movements.

Numerous additional friends were arriving at Mr. William's hospitable mansion, and a merry dance was the order of the evening, extending to the "wee sma' hours."

The darkies were as merry as master and mistress at the big house, and Mose's feet were lively in the "ole Virginny breakdown," always winding up his feats with his usual Aha! ha! ha! ha!

It will be recollected that we previously spoke of Major Elrod's cabin in the opening of the story, and now we change the scene to that sequestered spot,

The cabin itself was an unpretending one, roughly built after the fashion of the border country of those early days.

The occupants were only two, Maj. Elrod and his right hand man, Still, who was ready to do the bidding of his employer, no matter how dirty the work might be. He was a dangerous fellow at best. This evening Elrod was more than usually on the alert, and had just returned from the forks from an unsuccessful reconnoitre. At last he broke the silence with

"Still, you must have been out on your own hook to-day."

"Search me, Major, without a warrant, and you'll find me empty."

"Empty! Hell! you're good at 'cacheing,' and maybe the Indian has helped you."

"I know you think I can't be trusted, but you won't give me a chance to tell what I have seed" answered Still.

"Go on, go on, and I'll believe just as much as I please,"

"Why, there was a terrible rumpus over at Lucas' this morning, and the hounds were out, yelling like fury, and I seed Mike's boat shoot out in a hurry, and then as quickly back up again the other bank. I know there was something wrong, for that infernal old Stump was sneakin' round, and the dogs was running a human track, for thar was no fox in that chase. Purty soon the hounds changed thar tune and chased a fine buck up the bank and then all the niggers and some of Major Lucas' visitors went off in full chase. I kept my eyes skinned and I knowed Mike had been playin' one of his shams, as he again shot out his canoe and took the middle of the stream till he got onto the "brush island" and up went his little red handkerchief. I slipped the rope to my dug out, and slyly shoved over to see. But, bless you, thar war old Stump as 'large as life and twice as nat'ral,' a standin' ready to pop it to me, and I kindor took to the stream and pulled back agin—"

"Coward like," broke in Elrod. "Still, you are the greatest scoundrel I ever saw, and I almost wish Stump would have wiped you out."

"Stop, Major! I've got my faults, but I've got feelings as well. I have took a heap from you and may be the cup will run over sometime"

"Hush up! None of your cant about me. I know who you are. I sent Mike over to Lucas' this morning because he pretends to be a whig, and I wanted him to be on hand there in case of accident. This red flag meant danger to one who ought to have been here by day-light to-day, and, d—n it, I expect Lucas, Williams and his guests have bagged the poor fellow. I must go out and see for myself, but its getting dark. How I wish you could have reached the island, you cowardly skunk. You are always afraid of your hide,"

Still crouched like a whipped cur, on the floor of the cabin, while Elrod stepped out and hurriedly walked down to the river bank.

Presently an owl hooted, apparently across the river, followed by the shrill cry of the "killdee." Elrod stopped, and soon after he heard a splash in the water, a cry of pain, and a human figure was dimly visible in the river, struggling to keep his head above water. It took but a moment for Elrod to jump into his canoe and run out into the stream just in time to catch the figure by the collar of the coat and drag him into the boat. As he did so a rifle crack greeted him, and the ball struck off a portion of his ear. Hurriedly tying a white handkerchief about his face he pulled manfully for the bank, but before he was aware of anything another crack came and the knot of his handkerchief on top of his head was cut and the cloth fell into the boat. With a loud curse he struck the bank,

"Sharp practice that, Elrod," sung out a clear voice, near by, and, looking up he saw old Mike, the fellow who had sloped from Mr. Lucas' house, when he should have guarded the door.

"Yes, Mike, and the old coon-skin came near finishing me. Is this Fanning's messenger?"

"Yes, Elrod, and it's no use for me to play hypocrite any more, for that infernal old nigger Mose knows I ran off and thus left the door clear for Murrell to get away. He knows too that I took my boat and ran out towards the island, and I just had to come over or be strung up. That old nigger of Lucas' is worth a dozen such scouts as Still and the Indian."

"I believe he is, Mike, but help me with this fellow who you call Murrell, and let's get him to the house before Stump crosses the river; for I know he's the one who shot my ear off, just now."

A low whistle startled Elrod, and he had just time to see old Mike slip down among the laurels. Fortunately, Still had for once mustered up courage enough to be on hand about this time, and between the two they managed to drag the body of Murrell out of the canoe and safely land it on the bank.

Just as this was effected, Still reeled and fell into the water, and a form rushed by and into the canoe, followed closely by Mike and the Indian. It was too late, however, as the craft was almost clear of the bushes before either of the pursuing party could reach the rope which lay upon the bank. They grasped the rope, however, before it slipped into the water, and as it pulled tight the boatman cut the rope and the two pursuers found themselves lying sprawling upon their backs, while a ringing laugh swept over the water as our friend Stump swept down the current and gradually bore towards Lucas' landing.

Still had just emerged from his bath as Mike and the Indian fell back, and mad as he was at his involuntary ducking, he could not help squealing with delight at his prostrate and irate friends, one of whom was loudly bawling and cursing as he gathered himself up, while the Indian, with a crestfallen look, picked himself up, and leaned stoically against a tree, emitting a series of dissatisfied grunts.

Elrod, amid all these changing scenes, was busily engaged in resuscitating the body of Murrell; but at this ludicrous scene he joined heartily with Still in his merriment, nothwithstanding they were both as much chagrined as any of the party, particularly as Elrod had lost his boat.

Things were looking serious for Elrod and his men, particularly as Mike could no longer play the possum, and be with the whigs, and thus keep them posted.

All hands now pushed for the cabin where Murrell was made comfortable for the night. There being no certainity about the morrow, however, Still and the Indian kept a strict lookout all night.

During this watch, Still approached the Indian with a proposition of organizing an attack on the more scattered whig families, saying:

"Things is a gettin' hot here, Otahlee, and we must look about for spoils furder out'n the border, whar de whigs is more scatterin'."

"Ugh! An' git Indian in pale-face scrape. Big Warrior of Cherokee no ketche Otahlee. Him no go to his people. Red-skins of the setting sun no like Otahlee."

"Come now, don't back out and leave me alone with Mike, who has a heap of deviltry to larn yet."

"Indian no 'fraid. But pale-face tongue forked like snake. No ketche Otahlee foolin' wid Stump any more."

"Ha Ha! Stump give you the backache, old copper-skin. But this ain't business, Otahlee, you must be ready with a dozen men, and we'll stop some whig fun to-morrow, and you know what Elrod wants."

"White Chief want pale-face gal. Me no likee dat; but Indian no back out."

"Well, that's all right. It's past midnight, and you go and get the scamps all together before daybreak."

By midnight Murrell, with the care of Elrod's mother, had so far recovered as to be able to give the preceding account of his operations, mentioning the contents of the dispatches. When Elrod found that the dispatches were burnt he was better satisfied. Mrs. Elrod, however, rated her son fiercely for all his misdeeds, and squarely told him that it was high time for him to leave that section of country. Short words ensued, which are out of place here. Suffice it to say that Mrs. Elrod did not hold with John's devilment, and Murrell was made uneasy indeed.

Events of a stirring nature are now close at hand, and which will culminate in the downfall of the fory power in this section, only, however, to intensify the villainies of Fanning as the operations of his agents, one by one, were curtailed by the inevitable laws of war, and the quieting influences of the rifle.

(*To be continued.*)

The Missouri and Arkansas Brigands.

THE EXPLOITS OF DICK TURPIN ECLIPSED.

How the Robbers of the Hot Springs Operate—Men from New York, Massachusetts and other States Cleaned out in Arkansas.

The subjoined strange but true narrative is copied from the Little Rock (Arkansas) *Gazette* of a recent date. Mr. G. R. Crump, from whom the *Gazette* obtains its information, is a native of Richmond, Va., and is well known there as a gentleman of undoubted veracity. The account reads like one of the olden time stories of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval.—There is no doubt of the party of robbers described in this narrative being the same desperate highwaymen of which our telegrams gave an account yesterday morning as having robbed a passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri Sunday, which daring act ranks them as the most desperate robbers of the present age. Says the Little Rock *Gazette:*

From Mr. G. R. Crump, a representative of the wholesale tobacco and cigar house of Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., of Memphis, who arrived from Hot Springs last night, and who was on Thursday's stage going to the Springs at the time of the robbery referred to in Friday's *Gazette*, we learn the particulars of the affair. There was one stage and two light road wagons, or ambulances, the stage being in front and the other two vehicles immediately in the rear. At the Gaines' place, five miles this side of Hot Springs, the stages were stopped to water the stock. While watering, five men rode up, coming from toward Hot Springs, and passed on by. Each man wore a heavy blue army overcoat, but neither of them was masked. Nothing was then thought of the matter, and the vehicles moved on.

After going about half a mile, the men who had passed them at the Gaines' place rode up from behind, and the first thing that Mr. Crump, who was in the stage, heard was an order to the driver to stop, or his head would be blown off. The stage was stopped, and on throwing up the curtain, he saw a pistol pointed at him and others in the stage, telling them to get out quick, accompanied by an oath.—They got out, and as they did so were ordered to throw up their hands. Three men were in front of them with cocked pistols and another with a shot-gun, while on the other side of the stage was still another—all pointing their weapons toward the passengers and driver.—After getting the passengers out they made them form in a kind of circle, so that all of them could be covered by pistols and guns.—The leader then "went through" each passenger, taking all the watches, jewelry and money that could conveniently be found that were of special value, From ex-Governor Burbank, of Dakotah, they obtained $340 in money, a diamond pin and gold watch. A gentleman named Taylor, from Lowell, Mass., went up for $60 in money. A passenger from Syracuse, N. Y., gave up his last nickel, $160. Mr. Johnny Dietrich, our boot and shoe merchant, lost $5 in money and a fine gold watch. He had $50 besides this in the watch pocket of his pants that they did not find. Mr. Charley Moore, of the ice house, gave up $70 in money and his silver watch, but they returned the latter, stating that they did not want any silver watches. A Mr. Peoples, who resides near Hot Springs, lost $20. Three countrymen lost about $15. The express package, containing about $450, was also taken. Mr. Crump had his watch and about $40 to $50 in money gobbled. After getting through with the passengers, they tore open several mail sacks in search of registered letters, but did not get any. While the the main party was engaged in this work another took out the best horse in the coach, saddled him, rode up and down the road about fifty yards two or three times, and then remarked that he would do."

After this the "Captain" went to each passenger in turn and questioned him as to where he was from, and inquired if there were any Southern men along. Mr. Crump spoke up, as did one or two others, that they were Southern men. They then asked if there were any who served in the Confederate army during the war. Mr. Crump answered that he did. They questioned him as to what command [Third Richmond Howitzers] and remarking that he looked like an honest fellow, one who was telling the truth, handed him back his watch and money, saying they did not want to rob Confederate soldiers; that Northern men had driven them into outlawry, and they intended to make them pay for it.

Coming to Mr. Taylor, of Dowell, they asked where he was from.

"St. Louis," he responded.

The "Captain" eyed him closely. "Yes, and you are a newspaper reporter for the St. Louis *Democrat*, the vilest paper in the West. Go to Hot Springs and send the *Democrat* a telegram about this affair, and give them my compliments."

Governor Burbank asked them to return his papers saying they could be of no benefit to them. The "Captain" squatted down on his knees and commenced examining them. Turning round to his followers he said; "Boys, I believe he is a detective—shoot him!" and forthwith he was covered with three pistols. "Stop," said the chief, looking further, "I guess it's all right," and handed the Governor his papers. Coming to the gentlemen from Syracuse, N. Y., who was going to the Springs for his health, he asked them to give him back five dollars, so that he could telegraph home. Eyeing him closely, the chief responded that if he had no friends or money he had better go and die—that he would be little loss any way. The fellow with the shot gun kept pointing it at the St. Louis *Democrat* man, as they termed him, making such cheerful remarks as these: "I'll bet I can shoot his hat off without touching a hair of his head."

All of them seemed to be jolly fellows and enjoyed the fun very much. None of the passengers were armed, and as Mr. Crump expressed it, "They had the drop on them." One passenger with rheumatism, so badly afflicted that he could not get out of the coach, they did not touch, refused to take anything he had.

The affair occurred about half-past 9 o'clock Thursday evening, on the main road to Hot Springs. From the talk of the captain it is thought they are from Missuori. They took breakfast on the road between Malvern and Hot Springs, Friday and from the description, it is thought the chief is a celebrated Missouri brigand (whose name we now forget,) who has been outlawed by the authorities of that State, and for whom there is a standing reward of $10,000. It may be the same party who rode into Cape Girardeau last spring, about 9 o'clock in the morning, and deliberately walked into a bank, pulled a pistol on the cashier and robbed the institution of several thousand dollars, and then deliberately rode out of town before the people knew what was going on. They were so heavily armed that Mr. Crump described them as walking armories.

A Pauper Becomes a Millionaire.

In the summer of 1871 there arrived in New York city a young German from the city of Recklinhausen, in Westphalia, in a state of most abject poverty. He gave his name as Louis Steenkopf and said that he had been robbed of all his clothes on board of the immigrant ship. To aggravate his misery he became affected with rheumatism, and wandered about the streets of New York, famished and ragged. Finally a humane countryman of his took pity on him and got him admitted to the German hospital, whence poor Steenkopf was discharged shortly afterward with only a few shillings in his pocket. He was again thrown upon the town in the dead of the hard winter of 1871-72, and he soon was more miserable than ever. One day in the summer of 1872, by that time having become a filthy and disgusting beggar, he piteously begged a policeman to have him sent to the Island. There he remained two months, when he suddenly received, through the German Consul, a letter with the enclosure of $300, and an urgent request to return to his German home. A few hours after the New York pauper visited a barber-shop and a clothing-store, and was transformed into a gentleman, and the next steamer carried him back to the fatherland. Upon his arrival at Recklinhausen, Steenkopf found that two of his wealthiest relatives had died suddenly, and that he, their sole relative, who, a short time before, had begged alms in the streets of New York, had all of a sudden, become possessed of real estate and stocks valued at one million two hundred thousand thalers. A more singular and sudden revulsion of fortune has rarely occurred.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Inoculation.

The introduction of the practice of inoculation into England met with obstinate resistance. Not only did the medical professors condemn it as a dangerous innovation, but the clergy also denounced it from their pulpits as an impious attempt to take the issues of life and death out of the hands of Providence. On the 8th of July, 1722, a sermon was preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn, by Rev. Edward Massey, lecturer of St. Alban's, Wood street, "against the dangerous and sinful practice of inoculation." The sermon was published, and the text is Job 2: 7: "So went Satan forth from the presence of the Lord, and smote Job with sore boils from the sole of his foot unto his crown." Of the arguments used, the following may serve as specimens: "Remembering out text," he says, "I shall not scruple to call that a diabolical operation which usurps an authority founded neither in the laws of nature nor religion; which tends in this case to anticipate and banish Providence out of the world and promote the increase of vice and immorality.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The Evangelical Alliance, having nearly faded from secular remembrance on this side of the ocean, is revived by accounts of meetings in England, Germany, Switzerland and France, at which addresses have been delivered by members of the Alliance who have returned. The tone abroad is even more hopeful than here. The journey has obviously given the foreign delegates some new ideas of America and the religious life of the people. Their reception, too, was most cordial, and their pleasure is freely expressed. In London and Paris the audiences who assembled to hear the delegates from England and France were especially large and enthusiastic.

The Apparition of the White Lady--Superstition in the Palace at Berlin.

A curious superstition prevails in Berlin. The state of the Emperor of Germany is precarious, and an old legend is revived by the credulous. A Berlin correspondent of the London Daily *News* writes:

"It is ominous for many that the White Lady has lately been seen at the castle. Did you ever hear the legend of Berlin castle? Many, many years ago there was a Hohenzollern Princess, a widow with two children, who fell in love with—'became enamored of' is perhaps a more courtly phrase—A foreign Prince, rich, handsome and brave. She sent him a proposition of marriage. But this brave and handsome Prince declined her suit, explaining that 'four eyes' stood between him and acceptance. He referred to his aged parents, whom he was unwilling to leave, or whose consent he could not obtain—the versions of the legend vary a little here. But the Princess understood him to refer to the four eyes of her two children; to his unwillingness, in fact, to become a step-father. So, like Richard the third, she promptly suffocated the infant obstacles, and wrote to her lover that the way was clear. He was stricken with horror at the cruel deed. He revealed her fatal mistake to her and died cursing her bloodthirsty rashness. The Princess in her turn was overwhelmed with remorse. After lingering a day or two in indescribable anguish she, too, died and was buried under the old castle at Berlin. But not to rest happy in her unhappy grave. At rare intervals she appears at midnight, clad in white, gliding ghostlike about the castle; and the apparition always forebodes the death of some member of the Hohenzollern family. The White Lady has been seen three times within about a year, once in October last year, just before the death of Prince Albrecht; last spring to announce the end of Prince Adelbert; and the last time while Queen Elizabeth lay on her death-bed. There is, however, some doubt about the meaning of the last visit. The Queen Dowager was not a born Hohenzollern, and the doctors are not certain that her death can be regarded as the answer to the White Lady's appearance. If not, there is yet another victim to be expected, and the superstitious know what that means.—The professors of the University are trying to solve this knotty problem, and you shall know the result at an earliest moment."

The Mysteries of the Shawl Trade.

A Paris letter says: Before leaving this subject I must relate a curious discovery made on this occasion. M. Guyetauf took me to see one of his first artists, who works at home. In the front room of a modest apartment was the intelligent artist working at his lathe, and in the back room was his wife working upon an Indian shawl. A fine cashmere, worth 4,000 francs, or, perhaps, $1,000 in New York, was cut into strings or figures, and on glancing at it I could not help crying, "Ah! how in the world did this fine shawl get so badly damaged? Was it eaten by the rats?" M. Guyetaut laughed, and she said: "Oh, ouvriere Monsieur, it is not damaged at all; I am rearranging it." Probably my lady readers will be as much surprised as I was to find that these costly shawls are purposely cut in pieces and then sewn together again. The philosophy of it is this: Some years the fashion is for white figures, running in scrolls as in cashmeres, and sometimes for black.—Hence shawls with white ground figures are cut when black sell best, and the black cuttings sewn in. Sometimes, when a lot of shawls have been for many years on hand, the disposition of the figures are changed in order to suit the prevailing taste. Now, the work was done so well that I could not distinguish the seams, but it seems to me that if I were to buy a shawl worth a thousand dollars, I should greatly prefer to have it as it came from the Indian loom. I was told that hundreds of these re-arranged shawls are annually sold to American ladies at very large prices, and if those who have them find that they come in pieces they will understand the reason. They have only to send the shawl to some racommodeuse, like the person of whom I write, and the work will be elegantly done again. This industrious artist and his no less industrious wife earn a very handsome living from their common labor.

One of the seven wonders of the world was the wall and hanging gardens of Babylon. This ancient city was built on a square plain, surrounded by walls three hundred and fifty feet high. This wall was eighty-seven feet thick; on the top, at regular distances from each other, were two hundred and fifty towers; outside the wall was a very deep ditch, constantly kept full of water. On the top of the walls was a row of houses on each side, and room for two chariots abreast in the middle. The King of Babylon caused the hanging gardens to be built for his Queen. The gardens were four hundred feet long on each side, and rose by terraces to the height of the walls of the city. This enormous pile was sustained by arches placed one upon the other. On the top of the arches were laid large flat stone, then a layer of reeds mixed with bitumen. On this were laid two rows of brick and plaster, then a layer of sheets of lead, and upon this the mould was passed. This mould was so deep that the largest trees could take firm root. In the upper terrace was a sort of engine or pump, which drew the water from the river below, and thus watered the gardens.

LIFE.—A learned professor intimates that all who die under one hundred years of age are guilty of suicide! The process of reasoning by which he arrives at this conclusion is something as follows: Duration of life is measured by the time of growth; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives five times eight years; the horse is five years in growing, and lives twenty-five years; man being twenty years in growing, should live five times twenty years. So Providence having intended man to live a century, he would arrive at that age if he did not kill himself by unwholesome mode of living, violent passions, and exposure to accidents. Surely, according to his theory, the human race might well adopt new and more healthful modes of eating, sleeping, working, and recreating, in the hope of becoming centenarians.

SICK HEADACHE.—Sick headache almost always depends upon an ill condition of the stomach from overeating, and may be promptly relieved by drinking a teacupful of water, a little warm, every five minutes, until the stomach is so full that a feather or finger in the throat will give an effectual discharge of all the stomach contains. If it is simply a nervous affection, sit with the feet in hot water for fifteen minute. The good effects are sometimes increased if some carbonate of soda is put into the water, one ounce to two gallons. The philosophy of the action of the water is that it draws the excess of blood, which opposes the interior organs, to the surface.

W. P. McCarty, Esq., who killed Mr. Mordecai in a duel last summer, in Virginia, was recently tried in Richmond, and fined $500 and sentenced to six months imprisonment. An effort is being made to get the Governor of Virginia to remit the imprisonment.

Mrs. Trainer and three children, and Mrs. Benter and two children, are dangerously ill at Anrora, Indiana, from eating pork in which there was Trichina, and it is believed they cannot recover.

It costs, says the *Courier-Journal*, only one hundred and one thousand dollars for a year's sweeping out and watching of the Treasury building at Washington. Was ever such an astounding exhibit heard of in any country before?

New York Swindlers.

The Daily *Graphic* has been examining the doings of the swindling firms which infest New York. It is singular what an amount of credulity these rogues find to live upon. It is capital that is apparently inexhaustible. What kind of mind the rural Western man who expects to get a watch worth twenty dollars for an expenditure of two dollars it is difficult to discern. The fish bite, however, at the nakedest bait; and the result is a perpetual catch. Either the same persons write again after having been once swindled, or the crop of imbeciles is amazing. In one month ten thousand letters have passed through the New York postoffice, containing on an average one dollar each. The sawdust swindle, the five dollar sewing machine fraud, the lottery schemes, the counterfeit money dodge, and a hundred others, received their proportion. The police have a "black list" of seven hundred names and aliases of swindling firms, and nearly every day adds to it. Some of these rascals are as hard to hold as so many eels, and have been traced for months without avail.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The fifty-seventh anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Washington on the evening of the 20th of December, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Geo. W. Sampson, W. T. R. Taylor, Thomas J. Pearne, and John Orcutt. The report shows that the receipts for 1873, including a balance from the previous year of $586,31, had been $35,922.02. Of this sum there has been paid for passage and support of emigrants, $9,215.16; borrowed money returned, $11,000; and for other objects $15,473.37; leaving $233.49 in the treasury on Jan. 1, 1874. The emigration to Liberia every year, under the auspices of the society, has been uninterrupted for the last fifty years. Those sent in 1873 make the number colonized since the war to be 3,060, and a total from the beginning of 15,048, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 20,770 persons to whom the society has given homes in Africa. Intelligence from Liberia indicates growth and prosperity. Agriculture is steadily on the increase.

EXTREMES OF CLIMATE IN MINNESOTA.—A resident for eighteen years in Minnesota writes to the New York *Tribune* as follows, dating his letter Nov. 29th: "With the thermometer at 40 below zero and the air still, it requires great exertion to keep from freezing. White spots will come on one's face and the nose turns to marble before the person knows it. When the mercury is as low as this and the wind blows a hurricane from the North Pole, making it about 140 degrees more, as it did last winter, I would not give much for a man 40 rods away from shelter. The only chance a man had when caught out was to wrap his blanket round him, dive in a snow drift, and lie still for a day or two until the storm had blown over. Sometimes in such severe weather the nails will start out of the boards with a crack like a rifle, and make a house as noisy as a shooting gallery. Still I have observed that the very coldest "spell" in winter and the hottest in summer usually last about three weeks, and occur in the early part of their respective seasons. The atmosphere is clear and dry and generally healthy, and a person avoiding exposure to extreme cold will find little to complain of as far as health is concerned. More when my ink thaws.

ANN ELIZA ON MORMONISM.—Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of the much married Mormon Prophet, and now in search of a divorce and alimony, has advanced as far eastward as St. Louis on a lecturing excursion, her exhaustless subject being the sins of Mormonism, or of Mormon polygamy. From the brief report given of the St. Louis lecture, she evidently speaks as one having authority. She is "smart," she is in earnest, she knows whereof she speaks, and she rakes the polygamous saints of Utah fore and aft.—She describes from experience the heart burnings, the strife, the deceptions, and the unspeakble misery and degradation of Mormon polygamy. She denounces it as without one redeeming feature and as uttrely diabolical and repulsive. She rejoices in her emancipation from this loathsome system of bondage, and is in a fair way to turn it to a good account. It is said that she is on her way to Washington to illuminate the darkness of the Mormon system of many wives before the benighted law-makers of Congress.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MISS NELLIE GRANT'S APPROACHING NUPTIALS.—WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 27.—Miss Nellie Grant's engagement is one of the leading topics of society here. It will be remembered that Fannie Kemble, the tragedienne, who married Mr. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and was afterwards divorced from him, had a younger sister who evinced a great talant for music. She studied in Italy and in Paris, and made a sensation at several concerts, but before she was fairly on the stage as a prima donna she was wooed and won by Mr. Sartons, a rich Englishman of an old family. Now, when Miss Nellie Grant returned from Europe last year she made the acquaintance, on the steamer, of the second son of this Mr. and Mrs. Sartons, and the intimacy ripened into affection. Just then the elder brother died and the fortunate swain thus becomes the heir to the Sartons estate. It is intimated that the marriage will come off in the spring, and at the same time Col. Fred Grant will marry Miss Kitty Cook, the eldest daughter of the Ex-Governor of this District.

WOODEN SHOES.—Wooden shoes are highly recommended by the agricultural societies and governments of Europe, as it is shown that many diseases resulting in impaired constitutions and even in the loss of life have resulted from wearing leather shoes in wet weather. A practical workman from France has been called recently to Germany to superintend their manufacture. They are light and easy to wear, and provided with a small cushion within the upper side to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot. They are of a neat, pleasant appearance, blackened or varnished, large enough to accommodate comfortable stockings, and provided with leather straps. Their prices range from 24 to 36 cents, and a very few pairs would last a life time.

The Edwin Forest Home for actors has been commenced at "Spring Brook," near Philadelphia. Sixty acres have been set apart for the surroundings. A party of gentlemen in New York have also started a similar benefaction. It is to establish an institution for the benefit of literary and artistic workers who are sick or in poverty. A large sum has already been subscribed.

Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill reciting that at the time of the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by Lee's army, the citizens, of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Sommerset and York counties suffered great losses at the hands of both armies, and the appointment of a Commisson by the State, which had assessed the damages so incurred at $1.254,474.30, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the above sum to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania for the use of the citizens of the counties above named, according to the report of the commission appointed by the State aforesaid.

There are in the United States eight hundred and sixty-four blast furnaces in working condition, capable of an annual production of four millions tons of pig iron. This is a greater quantity than the country can consume, and as the furnaces are all resuming operations, another glut in the iron market next fall is predicted.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

In another column we publish a communication on temperance. We like such straight forward talk, as there is no mistaking what the writer means. The attacks on "king alcohol" are forcibly and directly given. He is after the M. D's with a sharp stick. Of course, by publishing these articles, our columns are open for a reply, if not of a vicious and personal nature. Every correspondent is responsible for the views he takes.

We are sorry to notice the withdrawal of R. T. Gray, Esq., from the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*. Mr. Gray was one of the best news editors in the State, and aided much to make the *Advocate* a valuable and interesting paper. We wish him success in the legal profession.

Hon. W. M. Robbins.

Owing to a press on our columns of other matter, we have heretofore neglected to notice the speech of our representative in Congress, Hon. W. M. Robbins, on the Civil Rights Bill.

True to his nature, he could not let this iniquitous bill pass by unnoticed by him, without opposing it in a very forcible speech, which was well received by most of the members, irritating only those extremists, who are continually throwing some stumbling block in the way of maturing a cordial feeling between the North and the South. There is no need of a Civil Rights Bill. The two races never will mingle in common, and it is useless for the New England ismites to push this matter.—Mind your own rights and let those of the nation, at least in a social way, take care of themselves.

With the Raleigh *News* "we congratulate him upon his successful *debut* in the National Legislature. His effort was alike honorable to himself and to the State he in part represents.

He attacked and successfully refuted some of the leading points in Butler's harangue on the Civil Rights Bill, and presented many strong arguments against the principle as well as the policy of the measure.

As a public speaker, Maj. Robbins will rank among the leading orators of the House, and we hope to hear frequently of his eloquent voice being raised in defence of his section and of the principles of the party which elected him to Congress."

We will publish extracts from his speech next week.

Hon. Jeff. Davis and Hon. H. S. Foote.

The old man Henry S. Foote has always been an enemy of ex-President Jefferson Davis, and Davis has been no friend of Mr. Foote.

Foote has recently been publishing some attacks on Mr. Davis, and Mr. Davis has replied in a manner that does not much please Mr. Foote. Consequently, Foote replies in the following strain:—[*Charlotte Democrat.*

"But I bid this mighty man of Gath, who writes so blustrously for publication in the newspapers, that I do not live in absolute concealment; my whereabouts may easily be found by him or his idolizing confederates.—He knows, as thousands of others know, that for full twenty years I have stood ready to accord to him such satisfaction as he might deem necessary to his deeply-wounded honor; and that, whatever general views I may entertain touching the propriety of settling such issues as have arisen between him and myself in the mode referred to, yet that, from special deference to him, I shall be altogether induced to make his an exceptional case. The habitual calumniator of honest and patriotic men has no right to skulk behind the hypocritical pretenses of extreme piety."

The following is Mr. Davis' letter referred to by Foote:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 25, 1873.

Mr. L. C.:—Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th instant has this day been received. I have not seen any of the articles which you inform me H. S. Foote has written in abuse of me, nor have I had any desire to read whatever he might write. In the year 1851 I published him as *constitutionally a liar*, and his subsequent career only served to confirm me in that judgment. Since that date, therefore, I have taken no heed of the utterances of said Foote.

His flattery when he was seeking political preferment in the Confederacy, and his abuse when, faithless to his trust as a representative in the Congress of the Confederate States, he was preparing for his subsequent desertion to their enemy, were alike disregarded by me.

You are at liberty to use this as you think proper.

I remain, respectfully and truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Minor Liquor Law.

An Act to prohibit the sale of Ardent Spirits to minors.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That it shall be unlawful for any dealer, trader or retailer of intoxicating drinks or liquors, to sell or give away any such drinks or liquors, and in any manner to receive compensation therefor, either directly or indirectly, to any person under the age of twenty-one years, knowing the said person to be under twenty one years of age. Any person who keeps on hand intoxicating liquors for the purpose of sale or profit, shall be considered a dealer within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 2. The father, or if he be dead, the mother, guardian or employer of any minor to whom sales or gifts shall be made in violation of this Act, shall have a right of action in a civil suit against the person or persons so offending by such sales or gifts, and upon proof of any such illicit sales or gifts shall recover from such party or parties so offending, such exemplary damages as a jury may assess, provided such assessment shall be not less than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment not more than one month; or the Court may in its discretion impose both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, however, that this act shall not apply in case of minors who are married.

Sec. 4. That this Act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1874.

Ratified 29th day of Janury, 1874.

This is a true copy, as amended and passed both houses. GEORGE W. REID.

A peculiar type of spotted fever rages in and around Carrollton, Ill., and from it there has thus far been but a single recovery. The physicians are puzzled.

TEXAS SENATOR.—General Samuel Bell Maxey, the newly elected Senator from Texas, is a Kentuckian by birth. He was educated at West Point, and entered the United States army in 1846. He fought throughout the Mexican war, and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. He resigned from the army in 1849, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar of Clinton county, Ky. From thence he removed to Paris, Lamar county, Texas, where he now resides. At the outbreak of the late civil war Gen. Maxey warmly espoused the Southern cause, and organized the first regiment of infantry raised after Hood's brigade left that State.

OPERA HOUSE BURNT.—Hildenberger's New Opera House, in South Bethlehem, Pa., was burnt on the night of the 10th. Loss $50,000. It is supposed the fire was caused by the crackers used by the German Band, during the concert that evening.

CUBA.—The trouble in Cuba is becoming very serious. The entire island is in a state of siege, all between twenty and forty-five are enrolled for service.

An unofficial estimate of the population of New Orleans, compiled by the publisher of the directory for 1874, gives a total of 230,985, an increase of 39,567 over the census of 1870.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On Tuesday the 3rd, the Senate passed resolutions to adjourn on the 19th. Also to hold night sessions, which looks a little towards dispatch of business.

On Wednesday the Senate, among other business, refused to pass a bill in favor of the Orphan Asylum, 16 to 19. Reconsidered and made special for Friday next. The Machinery bill under consideration.

In the House there really was nothing worth noticing.

"The chief business of Thursday in the Senate was the rejection of that clause in the State debt bill requiring a ratifying vote of the people. Mr. Worth's bill as amended by the Committee and himself was then, after considerable discussion, passed, authorizing the bonds of the State issued to aid the construction of the N. C. R. R., to be changed for new six per cent. bonds, at the rate of fifty cents for both principal and interest. An ample tax is to be levied to meet the interest semi-annually, and the coupons will be received for taxes. The dividends of the railroads are also pledged to the payment of the interest. But no bondholder to be paid until two-thirds of the amount has been presented.

The same bill directs the Governor to appoint Commissioners to confer with other creditors of the State, with a view to the organization of the State debt.

The general election law as amended by the committee was adopted. Mr. Cowles' amendment requiring that those persons who are challenged shall prove their identity and residence by some other person known to the judges of election, passed by a strict party vote, and is an important and excellent provision and protection. We hope the negroes of other States and counties will be now kept at home, or if they are allowed to vote, that it will only be after they have proved their residence for thirty days preceding the day of election. Mr. Grandy offered an amendment to allow electors to register on the day of election, and Eppes, colored, to allow them to vote in any township in the county, but they failed to pass."

Mr. Cowles' bill, allowing insolvent prisoners to take the insolvent debt oath in twenty instead of sixty days, passed the Senate on Friday. The town of Bush Hill, Randolph county, was incorporated.

In the House Mr. Wheeler's amendments to the Consolidation bill was rejected. The bill passed its 3rd reading, with some amendments, however.

On Saturday the Senate passed a bill amending a section o. the Revised Code, which will in substance re-enact the old County Court system. Other bills are now pending providing for the increase of a magistrate's jurisdiction, which, if passed, will render this quite an imp ortant tribunal.

Bills also passed, leaving it optionary with the Commissioners, to advertise in newspapers or post up their itemized accounts at the Court House door.

Nothing in the House.

The Senate agreed to adjourn at 12 o'clock on Monday next. Nothing else of importance to us. We hope the adjournment will take place as above.

FOR THE PRESS.

The True Temperance Platform.

The people of Salem are noted for their habits of temperance. To their honor be it said, there is not a dram-shop in the place. They are making commendable efforts, too, to spread the principles which govern them; but, as with temperance societies all over the land. the good resulting from their example and teaching is neutralized by an evil in their midst, which they in seeming ignorance of its character, allow to work unmolested. I mean *alcoholic medication*. So long as doctors administer and recommend the use of intoxicating liquors as a *medicine*, that long will they be used as a *drink*. Friends of humanity may expend time, talent, money, and devotion of heart in warring against the fiend of intemperance; they will always fail of victory because they attack not the enemy in his strongholds.

We need not wonder that the temperance movement is not gaining ground, or that so many people habitually use intoxicating drinks and teach their children to use them. In this they act wisely, because up to the best light they have. They look to the medical profession for the laws of health, and medical men educate the masses into the belief that the use of alcohol, to a certain extent, is highly beneficial, that it possesses *life-sustaining* and *strength-giving* virtues. *If this is true*, men ought not to be blamed for using it. Certainly they know that there is some danger of becoming drunkards, but they know too that there is a probability of not being led so far, for thousands of men drink all their lives and never become drunkards. How often do people incur danger for the sake of securing some desirable end, and why, for the sake of securing and preserving health, should they not use liquor in moderation, running the risk of falling into excess? Alcohol used to excess we know is bad, but used in proper quantities and at proper times, doctors tell us it is excellent. Thus the doctor sustains the dram-drinker.

Advocates of temperance do not censure people for using alcoholic liquors as a *medicine* when prescribed by a doctor. How inconsistent! When a doctor labels a bottle of whiskey "Medicine," they pronounce it good and fit for an apostle of temperance, but when the saloon-keeper labels the same bottle "Old Rye Whiskey," they cry out "bad! touch not! taste not! handle not!" To illustrate the inconsistency let us suppose a case or two. A patient is very weak from a fever which has just left him; his vital energies seem exhausted, and he appears ready to sink into the jaws of death. The doctor prescribes stimulants to "keep him up until nature shall have had time to rally." Slowly he recovers but being still weak, he, by the doctor's advice, takes bitters as "a tonic, a strengthener." Here whiskey "sustains, strengthens and tones up" a man weak from a fever, and in *such a case* temperance people approve its use. Now suppose a man weak from some other cause than that of a fever, as from overwork of body or mind. A mechanic has been working hard all day and at night he feels "real tired" and "done up," &c. On his way home from the shop he steps into the saloon and takes a "drap of the crather" to "strengthen" and "tone him up." "No," says Mr. Temperance, "total abstinence! touch not! taste not!" A business man has been closely engaged in his office the whole day long, and at night he experiences a degree of exhaustion, a lack of spirit, a weariness of mind and body. He takes a glass of wine and straightway feels "exhilarated," "strengthened," "toned up." He thinks the wine has done good, but his temperance brethren inform him that he has violated the pledge. O, inconsistency! Labor exhausts as well as disease. Weakness is weakness, from whatever cause, and if alcohol can *impart strength* to a man weak from a fever, why not in all cases of debility? Why not in cases of fatigue? Why ask a man to abstain in one case and allow him to indulge in another?

In truth the arguments in favor of the use of alcohol as a *medicine*, are all applicable to the same degree in favor of its use as a *drink*. Allow the value of alcohol as a medicine, allow that it *strengthens the weak*, and you must allow that the laboring class and all who undergo hardships of any kind are right in using it as a beverage. Temperance advocates are certainly wrong somewhere. Where? In opposing the use of liquor as a drink? No, but in approving its use as a medicine. Doctors are all wrong; whiskey *never strengthens* but *always weakens*. Temperance people knowing only part of the truth are making a lame flight of it. When they learn and teach that medical theories of the action of alcohol are utterly false, that it weakens the body and consumes its life-force, then will the temperance army begin to inscribe victory on its banners.

HYGEIAN.

(*Concluded next week.*)

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

University Trustees.

The Legislature has elected 64 Trustees for the North Carolina Uuiversity—eight from each Congressional District. For what purpose Trustees are elected we do no know, as there is nothing left of the University but a portion of the buildings. The following are names of the gentlemen elected:

1st District.—D C Winston of Bertie, John A Moore of Washington, C B Hassel of Martin, Louis Hilliard of Pitt, D M Carter of Beaufort, William B Shaw of Currituck, William F Martin of Pasquotank and Mills L Eure of Gates.

2nd District.—William H Johnston of Edgecomb, John E Dugger of Warren, Wm Dorteh of Wayne, Geo Green of Craven, William H Day of Halifax, J D B Hooper of Wilson, Robt B Peebles of Northamption, Benj S Hardy of Greene.

3rd District.—Forney George of Columbus, Wm L Saunders of New Hanover, W W Nixon of Onslow, B F Grady of Sampson, Rev Neil McKay of Harnett, Dr John McIver of Moore, T D McDowell of Bladen, R W Milliard of Duplin.

4th District.—J H Thorpe of Nash, J S Amis of Granville, Paul C Cameron of Orange, C B Saunders of Johnston, John Manning of Chatam, Jos J Davis of Franklin, Kemp P Battle of Wake, William A Graham of Orange.

5th District.—H Clay Thomas of Davidson, Rufus Frazier of Randolph, M S Robbins of Randolph, J A Gilmer of Guilford, John Kerr of Caswell, J L Dusenburry of Davidson, David S Reid of Rockingham, James A Graham of Alamance.

6th District.—Arch'd Purcell of Robeson, Jas C Marshall of Anson, Walter L Steel of Richmond, S H Walkup of Union, Z B Vance of Mecklenburg, Jno F Hoke of Lincoln, Paul B Means of Cabarrus, W J Ewing of Montgomery.

7th District.—R L Patterson of Forsyth, J F Graves of Surry, Joseph Williams of Yadkin, W K Gibbs of Davie, George B Wetmore of Rowan, E Hayne Davis of Iredell, C L Cook of Wilkes, G H Hamilton of Ashe.

8th District.—D Coleman of Buncombe, C D Smith of Macon, S McD Tate of Burke, W L Twitty of Rutherford, J D Hyman of Henderson, E W Jones of Caldwell, W C Bowman of Mitchell, J O Hicks of Clay.

N. C. GRANGERS.—The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will assemble in Raleigh on the 18th instant, and remain in session several days. The order has made rapid progress in North Carolina, numbering now about 170 Granges. It is thought 200 will be in existence when the State Grange meets. A large attendance of the Patrons is expected; at least 400 members.

Raleigh *News*: The petition of Allen Paisley and Oscar Albright, convicted under the act of the General Assembly of 1868-'69, viz: going in disguise, etc., and now undergoing sentence in the State prison, was heard at Chambers the other day. Judge Watts rendered his decision against the prisoners, stating that he, under the Constitution, had no power to interfere; that the Governor alone has the pardoning power; that a general amnesty act of the Legislature can only apply to cases before conviction, or after conviction before sentence. An appeal was prayed and granted.

A MCDOWELL MAN AS A HORSE.—Not far from Asheville, in McDowell county, there lives a man, who, though frugal almost to parsimony, has never been able to save enough to purchase a horse. Not long since his wife suggested to him the propriety of abandoning the idea of buying a horse, and assuming the *role* himself. This he consented to do, and ordered a set of harness to be made. He is now engaged in hauling dry goods for several prominent merchants of his county, having the capacity, it is said, to draw with ease, eight hundred pounds. Neither snow, rain or sleet deters him from his work, and we have it on the authority of a truthful citizen of McDowell, that he crosses branches barefooted in the winter.—*Asheville Expositor.*

HOMICIDE IN ASHE.—A western member of the Legislature is in receipt of a letter stating that John Jones, a revenue officer, shot and killed Jesse Colverd, in Jefferson, Ashe county, recently. Only a few facts are given, and they are as follows:—Jones was in town on his horse, and Colverd attempted to pull him off, when Jones shot and killed him.

JOHN ALLEN KETCHEY.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Superior Court of Rowan county in the John Allen Ketchey case. As that Court has not designated any time for the execution of the sentence passed upon Ketchey at the time of his conviction, we suppose the prisoner will remain in Rowan jail until the Spring Term of our Superior Court, when sentence will be re-passed by the presiding Judge.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

There is on Roanoke Island, N. C., a grapevine called the "Scuppernong"—by some "the Lord Raleigh vine"—which was growing when Sir Walter landed on that island, in 1610. It was then three inches in diameter, and was then spoken of as the largest grapevine in the world. It now covers one and a half acres, and last year yielded 46 barrels of wine, 1,840 gallons in all, which sold for $2 per gallon, yielding $3,689. There is a Scuppernong grapevine in Tyrrell county, N. C., which is said to be larger than the Raleigh vine, and to produce at least a fourth more. This Tyrrell vine produced last year 63 barrels of wine, 2,520 gallons in all, which also sold for $2 per gallon, yielding the handsome sum of $5,040.

FOX-HUNTING.—The champion foxist of the State is Mr. Summerell, of Northampton Co. He has tailed seventy-eight foxes from September last to the present date.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: We learn that there were some fifteen baptisms at the Baptist Church on Sunday night week, and some twenty-seven accessions to the church. The meetings that have been held have been of a most interesting character.

Rev. N. Shotwell, of Rutherford county, has received a call to the Presbyterian Church of Rogersville, Tennessee.

REV. C. H. WILEY.—This gentleman has been requested to continue to superintend his present field of Middle and East Tennessee till the end of the Bible year, March 31st, and will not move to N. C. before the middle of March, and is not to begin work here till after April 1st.

Not less than two hundred buildings are in process of erection in the city of Raleigh.

We notice a considerable number of new houses are also going up in Fayetteville.

EMIGRANTS MOVING.—Yesterday morning about forty emigrants from the vicinity of Concord arrived in Charlotte and passed through last night *en route* for Mississippi, where they have purchased or will purchase homes. What is to become of North Carolina if this stream of emigration continues to flow from her borders? Our State is too poor to lose any of her citizens, especially as nothing is being done to fill their places.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE LAST OF CHANG AND ENG.

The Siamese Twins Removed to the Quaker City for Dissection.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1874.

The Scientific Medical Commission, consisting of Dr. William H. Pancoast, of Jefferson Medical College; Dr. Harrison Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. T. H. Andrews, also of Jefferson Medical College, as assistant, deputed by the institutions it represents to make an autopsy of the bodies of the deceased Siamese Twins, arrived at Mount Airy on Saturday afternoon last, after a most fatiguing journey by day and night over the worst roads that a mountainous and rugged country ever presented. There they were received by a deputation of citizens on the part of the town and families of the twins, consisting of Dr. William Hollingsworth, Col. R. T. Gilmer and Mr. Frederick Graves, the first being the late medical attendant of the twins and the latter gentlemen the agents and lawyers of their families.

After a private consultation as to the nature of their mission, the visiting medical gentlemen were promised every facility on the part of the committee of reception, and it was agreed that on the following day (Sunday) they should be escorted to the home of Mrs. Eng Bunker, where the late twins were temporarily interred. In accordance with this programme about eleven o'clock the next day the commission, attended by the committee, drove to the residence of Mrs. Eng, which is situated some four miles from Mount Airy, in a southwesterly direction. On the way they passed the residence of Chang's family, which is only three miles distant, and soon afterwards they halted at the comfortable log structure of Mrs. Eng. The news of the arrival of the commission having spread with almost electric speed, a large number of people from the surrounding country came pouring in on horseback and in buggies, and soon quite a crowd were assembled, all of them anxious and interested spectators of the scenes they were about to witness.

The members of the commission were then formally introduced to the widows (who have been previously described in the *Herald*) of the late twins, both of them impressing the commission as very proper, dignified and respectable women. In a short interview which then took place, and which was participated in only by the widows, the commission and the lawyers and medical attendant of the families, the members of the commission delicately and deferentially set forth the object of their visit and urged the importance to science of an examination of the bodies.

After a brief discussion, during which both the ladies evinced considerable feeling, they consented to the propositions of the commission, on the condition and with the distinct understanding that the bodies should not be injuriously mutilated. This the commission agreed to in a few moments. Afterwards they descended to the cellar where the bodies were interred. This was found to be a dark but somewhat spacious apartment, the floor of which was the naked earth, the soil above the substrata of rock being of a porus and mouldy nature. Accompanying the commission was a tinner to open the case in which the bodies had been placed. The scene now was quite a wierd and solemn one. The temporary sepulchre was reached by a northwestern door from another basement apartment, and when the commission deacended the crowd of neighbors thronged in and stood silently around the improvised tomb of the twins. The darkness being intense, pine wood knots were then lighted in one corner, the flickering glares of which cast ghostly shadows of the spectators athwart the wooden ceiling and along the roughly built granite walls of the room.

In the midst of a deep silence, and with great solemnity, the earth was then removed from around the outer wooden case, which was lifted from its position and conveyed to the apartment without. Here the outside case was then taken off, the charcoal removed and the tin case presented itself to the view. Proceeding in order, the tinner then opened the latter and the inside coffin was exposed. With great care this was then carried to one of the rooms of the house upstairs where a full and excellent light was obtained, and after being placed in a proper position the cover was taken off. All the members of the commission and several others present bent eagerly over the coffin, the first sensation they experienced being a cadaveric odor, which, however, was not at all repulsive. A white gauze muslin covering being drawn off, the faces of the dead twins were exposed.

The features of Chang were partially discolored, those of Eng being natural. Both the bodies were habited in neat black suits, the coffin was nicely lined with muslin, and, from the indications so far, they seemed to be in a very good state of preservation. Both the widows then came into the room, each going to the side of the coffin upon which lay the remains of her husband, and with a mournful sadness that was very touching they took a final farewell and then left them to the doctors. This last tribute elicited from those present expressions of respect and sympathy for the sorrowing ladies.

The members of the commission, assisted by those present, then disrobed the bodies and a partial examination was made, no operation being performed, and the result of this was followed by a medical consultation. From what I could glean it was found the bodies, though very well preserved so far, would in a few days be in a state of decomposition and that the surgical operation, if performed now, might endanger the ultimate preservation of the now defunct natural curiosity, a consequence which both the commission and the families were anxious to avoid. It was further decided that the facilities for an autopsy were so meagre and insufficient that it would not be wise to attempt it on the present occasion, and that, besides the present examination the efforts to obtain good photographic views of the ligament and bodies, the operations of the commission would be limited to a partial embalment to insure the preservation of the bodies. A number of efforts to obtain photographic views were then made, resulting successfully in one instance only. After which the partial embalmment was performed, and the bodies were once more covered in the coffin.

While the photographic artists were busily engaged with their instruments trying to obtain negatives of the dead twins the commission had another interview with the widows, when a regular agreement, the nature of which was not divulged, was duly signed by both parties. The commission at that time represented the present impossibility of making the desired examiation, the ladies, after some persuasion, consenting to the removal of the bodies to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia. Soon after this the coffin was again securely fastened, replaced in the tin case, soldered air tight and placed in a wagon for transportation to Mt. Airy. A lunch, of which the commission and all others present partook, was set by the widows, after which the doctors departed with their precious anatomical charge. On the way a stoppage was made at the house of Mrs. Chang Bunker, in order to obtain the consent of one of that lady's daughters to the removal of the bodies. This was finally very reluctantly given, as that young lady was opposed from the beginning to the whole proceeding.

The commission returned to Mt. Airy late Sunday evening. On Monday they left for Salem, in Forsyth county, in a carriage, the wagon containing the coffin following, and behind two buggies with the photographers, the whole making quite a funeral procession, which attracted the attention of the people all along the route. On Tuesday afternoon the cortege reached Salem, where the bodies were shipped to Greensboro', the commission accompanying them. They arrived at that point this morning and left for Philadelphia this afternoon, where they will arrive to-morrow at half-past one o'clock.

DIED,

In Winston, on the 6th instant, Mrs. LILLIA F. REYNOLDS, aged 19 years.

On the 2nd inst., in Stokes county, near Piedmont Springs, Mrs. SMITH, wife of Mr. Jacob Smith, aged over 90 years.

Last week, in Stokes county, Mrs. TILLEY, wife of Mr. Martin Tilley, also a very aged lady.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, Large Lot of SNUFF, by the Box or Gross, at WOMMACK'S.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington Items.

In Congress, in the House, last week, a resolution to pay mail contractors in the South for services prior to the war was offered by Mr. Young of Georgia, but failed. A resolution instructing the committee on Appropriations to inquire into the subject was offered by Mr. Sener of Va., and adopted.

Articles of Impeachment were psesented by Mr. White of Alabama, against Judge Busteed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On Friday last, Mr. Merrimon presented a petition from the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, asking an appropriation of $350,000 to complete the improvements at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

A despatch from Connearsville, Pa., gives an account of a most daring and extensive robbery at that place on Tuesday. While the cashier of the First National Bank, D. D. Williams, was writing at his desk he heard a rap at the side door. Upon opening the door two masked men sprang upon him, bound and gagged him, and succeeded in making their escape with $14,000 in currency and $30,000 in United States bonds. Mr. Williams was found some time after in an unconscious state, but recovered consciousness in a couple of hours after being released.

WHALING BUSINESS.—The whaling fleet on the Western coast has had a successful season in the Northern Pacific, where there are about 40 vessels engaged in whale fishing. Thirteen vessels have returned to San Francisco with 9,550 barrels of oil, 100,900 pounds of bone and 10,250 pounds of ivory. The average take was 800 barrels of oil, 8,000 pounds of bone, and 800 pounds of ivory. The success or failure of whalers is largely dependent upon the season and the extreme openness of the Northern seas during the last season not only secured safety for the vessels, but enabled them to follow the whalers into the higher latitudes.

DEATH OF MADAME PAREPA ROSA.—This eminent *prima donna* died at London, Thursday night, 22nd ult. She was born in Edinburgh, 1839. Her mother was a *prima donna* of considerable repute, a sister of Edward Seguin, the renowned basso, and her father was a Wallachain baron, Georgiardes de Boyesku. Parepa showed musical genius almost from the cradle, and when two years and a half old was able to sing such airs as the rondo of Amina in "Somnambula." She made her *debut* in Malta, in 1855, and rapidly rose to high rank in the profession.

PUNISHMENT FOR SCOLDS IN MARYLAND.—The New York *Trebune* calls attention to an old law in Maryland, providing for the conviction and punishment of common scolds, or rather such offenders recognized by the common law still on the books in that State. The punishment is "boring a hole in the tongue." There have been arrests recently of women charged with malicious volubility in Baltimore, but we are glad to state that none of them have yet had holes bored in their tongues, though it should be remembered the law is still on the books.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Jeffersonville *Southwest Virginian* says that a spring has been discovered in Mercer county, West Virginia, that has effected some most remarkable cures in cases of running sores of long standing, scrofula and kindred diseases. Indeed, so beneficial has it proved in all organic affections, cutaneous eruptions, &c., that the afflicted are visiting the spring from a distance of twenty and thirty miles, and carrying away large quantities of the magic waters for the benefit of their afflicted friends.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., bridge is to be beaten before it is finished. Its rival, which is to be constructed over the Frith of Forth, Scotland, will be the largest in the world. The height will be one hundred and fifty feet, and the number of spans nearly one hundred. The great span in the centre is to be fifteen hundred feet, or nearly one-third of a mile in width, and the smaller spans one hundred and fifty feet wide. It will cost about $10,000,000.

WINE.—The annual wine production of the country is estimated at 20,000,000 gallons. Of this amount, 6,000,000 would come from the Pacific, and 14,000,000 from the Atlantic coast. The market value of this product is estimated at nearly fourteen million dollars, to which must be added as the total value of the vintage about eight millions for grapes consumed, vines, etc.—*Wm. Journal.*

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The California wheat yield for 1873-'74 will be enormous. Forty million bushels according to the most reliable data at hand is the estimate. This is more than double that of last year, and fifty per cent. in excess of that of 1871. The Golden State, at this rate, bids fair to be, at some future day, what Egypt was in ancient times, the granary of the world.

The Penang *Gazette* is the oldest journal in the world. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and in the same kind of material as it did a thousand years ago. The only change is in the writers.

Who would not fly to California? The Los Angelos *Express*, describing their Christmas weather, says that the thermometer marked an average of sixty degrees, with a clear sky and a mellow and soothing atmosphere; an air of delicious repose overhanging the orange groves and vineyards, and green peas, corn and tomatoes for the hungry.

An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. To prevent Chill and Fever, take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS, AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH.

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY

PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.

Feb. 12, 1874.-7tf.

FLOUR per Sack or Pound at WOMMACK'S.

CHAS. W. VOGLER,
S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874-6.

H. C. RICH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a copartnership, under the title of H. C. RICH & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally to give them a call.

Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DOTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work. Repairing neatly done.

H. C. RICH. G. A. RICH.

Feb. 1, 1874. 6-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County,
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

D. P. Mast, Public Administrator of W. H. H. Voss, dec'd., *Against* A. S. Voss and others.

PETITION TO SELL LANDS FOR ASSETS.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon A. S. Voss, A. G. Voss, John C. Voss, Thos. Voss, Yancy Voss, Harriett Lancaster, widow of Wash Lancaster, Eliza, wife of Wm. Hester, Luzetta, wife of N. W. Sapp, Sallie, wife of Wm. Marshall, the above defendants, if they be found in your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Forsyth County within 20 days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 29th day of January, 1874.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Voss, Thos. Voss and Yancy Voss, defendants in the case, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication of this summons be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and that such publication shall be equivalent to personal service of such summons on said defendants.

Given at Office in Winston, 29th January, 1874.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

6-6w.

D. P. MAST.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,500,000.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

DRAWING DEFERRED TILL
31st OF MARCH NEXT,
to complete the sale of tickets and make a
FULL DRAWING.

$12,000 Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amn'tn'g to			$1,500,000

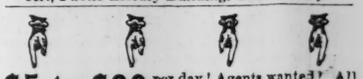
☞ The concert and distribution of gifts will *positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed*, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the number of tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for 10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

Applications for agencies and orders for tickets should be addressed to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.



$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

COSTAR EXTERMINATORS
And Insect Powder
For RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOTHS, &c.
J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., N. Y., SOLE AGENTS.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT AT HOME, Male or Female. $20 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 ct. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 200, 5th St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

SOMETHING that will pay you. TO DO. Congenial, honorable EMPLOYMENT. OUTFIT FREE. LARGE CASH WAGES GUARANTEED for ALL, either sex, young or old; can be done during leisure time at your homes, or PAYS IMMENSELY to travel. LARGE SALARIES to experienced AGENTS. A SPLENDID OUTFIT FREE! Write for it at once, to LARANE & HALL, 164 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE GOLDEN EGG for agents. Large income guaranteed. Enclose stamp for circular. R. ALLISON, 113 Chambers Street, N. Y.

$10 to $100 in Wall Street, often leads to a fortune. No risk, 32 page pamphlet for stamp. VALENTINE TOMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 30 Wall-st. N. Y. 6-4w.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

Time of arrival and closing the mails:

Salem Branch, R. R., mail closes every day except Sunday at 8 30 p. m. Due every day except Monday, by 3.25 a. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Friday at 7 a. m., due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7p. m.; closes same day at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due same day by 8 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

Wommack's is the place to get your HARDWARE.

NOTICE.

The citizens of Salem are respectfully requested to abstain from making crossings on the streets in front of or near their dwellings or houses of business, within the corporate limits, unless permission be first obtained from the Street Commissioner.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Street Com'r.*

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **Hickory Chairs** at WOMMACK'S. Sell from 50 cents to $1 25.

THE ROBINS have made their appearance, and the boys are wild over their "sling shots." Some enterprising little fellow brags that he killed enough birds, in a few hours, one morning last week, to make a good big potpie in time for dinner.

Thompson's Sons & Shelton's Plows and Points
AT WOMMACK'S

SNOW fell on Friday morning last, slightly covering the ground and dressing the evergreens in a beautiful robe of white. The old cedars of the avenue were exceedingly beautiful, their drooping twigs being slightly capped with the "beautiful snow."

Thomasville Shoes
To be had at WOMMACK'S.

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY has the fewest days; but some of the most interesting and memorable of the Calendar are embraced within its compass.

February was established as the second month of the year by Numa Pompilius. According to Ovid in his "Fasti," a curious record of Roman customs, all objects which were thought to have the effect of moral purgatives in the religious ceremonials of that people were called Februa. Ceremonials of this kind took place at this season, hence the name of the month. The vanity of the Emperor Augustus is said to have been the cause of this month being so much shortened. The month of August in the arrangement of Julius Cæsar, had only thirty days; but when Augustus gave it his name he gave it an additional one, taking one from February.

Candlemas-day (2d) is a Romish festival, in which candles were carried in procession. It was adopted by the Catholics in order to facilitate the progress of their creed. There is an old superstitious notion that if Candlemas is a sunshiny day the winter is not half finished. The Germans say that if the badger, or in our country, the ground-hog, peeps out of his hole on Candlemas-day, and finds snow, he walks abroad. If he sees his shadow, that is, if the sun shines brightly, he goes back to his hole. The 2nd being sleety and disagreeable, we may hope for an early Spring. In Scotland it was customary for the scholars to make presents to the teachers and enjoy a holiday.

3d. *St. Blaise's Day* is a holiday among the wool-combers of England, who generally march in procession. In Scotland bonfires were lighted on the hill tops.

14th. *St. Valentine's Day* has been so often explained that it needs only an announcement.

17th. *Shrove Tuesday*, or, as it is best known among our country friends, "*Pan Cake day*," is the day before the commencement of Lent. In England it is a day of merry-making. In our Southern cities, it is noted for the celebrated Mardi Gras parade, which promises to be an unusually grand affair this year. In Italy it is the concluding day of the Carnival and given up to the greatest of fantastic excesses.

18, *Ash Wednesday.*—In ancient times in England, the branches of trees which were used on Palm Sunday were kept till the next Ash Wednesday, when they were burnt and their ashes, after being blessed by the priest, were sprinkled on the heads of the people. This sprinkling was performed with much ceremony and great devotion.

22d. *Washington's Birthday.*—Also this year the first Sunday in Lent.

The Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after this Sunday are called Emberdays, from the ancient custom of our forefathers, who, during the week, lived on cakes baked in the hot embers, known as "hoe-cakes" now-a-days.

During the month we may expect snow, rain and sleet, indeed it seems to be a settled prediction that if we have no sleet in February, there will be comparatively little fruit of any kind. We have the earliest flowers of Spring in the garden, in the latter part of the month, such as violets, snowdrops, crocuses, primroses and the fragrant "fair maids of spring," all indicating the waning influences of the frost king.

THE LECTURE on last Friday night was well attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. Dr. Shaffner's well known ability led us to expect an intellectual treat, and we were not disappointed. The subject, "Wonders of the Human Organization," was one well calculated to command the attention of all and we are pleased to say that the speaker gave entire satisfaction. The arrangement of the subject was good, and the style easy and graceful, and replete with facts, strung together in a very practical and sensible manner. Though devoid of much elocutionary display the style of reading was pleasant and agreeable, with occasional touches of quiet humor. Every attentive listener could not help appreciate the truth that we are indeed "fearfully and wonderfully made." The efforts of the Forsyth Literary Society to inaugurate a series of Scientific Lectures in our midst, should be seconded by all the good citizens of our town, and we are pleased to state that these lectures are proving more and more successful every year.

Buggy Spokes, Felloes,
AXLES, HUBS and SHAFTS at WOMMACK'S

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Winston Building and Loan Association will be held at the Court-house on Friday night next, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers.

All stockholders, and those wishing to take stock, are requested to attend.

ARREST OF ILLICIT DISTILLERS.—A small force of deputy marshals, accompanied by U. S. Commissioner W. S. Ball, of Greensboro, made a tour in Yadkin county and arrested nine men against whom warrants had been sworn out, on the charge of illicit distillation of spirits. The party came across several places where distilleries had been in full blast, but the operations had ceased; the guilty parties had evidently been apprised of the presence in their midst of the government officers.—The furnaces were in some cases still warm, and plenty of beer in the tubs.—*Raleigh Examiner.*

Some threatening demonstrations were made at Yadkinville, to alarm the officers, which did not amount to anything.

The sleet, on the 2nd inst., was general in the western and middle portions of the State. In some places accompanied with storms, and doing much damage to fruit and shade trees. The *Democrat* says the sleet in Charlotte was the heaviest known there.

Rev. J. OERTEL, of Lenoir, N. C., is on a visit to his friends in this place. Mr. Oertel is highly esteemed as a minister of the gospel, and as an artist is widely and favorably known in Europe and this country. His larger paintings are magnificent works of art, and the smaller ones perfect gems.

THE STATESMAN.—Mr. W. P. Williamson, political editor of the Winston *Statesman*, has withdrawn from that position.

"IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" BITTERS.

"For all the ills that flesh is heir to."

Its use by children before the appearance of the Dens Sapientia, should be prohibited. 7-4w.

For sale by all Druggists.

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.—These well known and reliable cases are to be had at Patterson & Co's Mercantile establishment.

Testimonial to Rev. P. A. Strobel.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY,
BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK, Jan. 22d, 1874.

REV. P. A. STROBEL:

Dear Brother:

I have at hand your notes of Jan. 8, and your very comprehensive review of the condition of Bible affairs in North Carolina, which it was very considerate in you to forward at this early date and which will be put to its appropriate use in our next annual report. The list of present officers of auxiliary societies shows also the same fidelity and care which have characterized all the statistical returns which you have forwarded since assuming charge of our work in your district. Regretting most deeply the untoward circumstances which have led to your resignation, we feel that the service you have rendered has been of great benefit to the people of North Carolina and very satisfactory to the Board of Managers.

In the earnest hope that God's blessing may ever attend you,

I remain very truly yours,
EDWARD W. GILMAN,
Corr. Secretary.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	00	a 75	Salt	1 80	a 1 90
Wheat,	1 60	a 1 75	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	4 00	a 4 50	Candles ada.	20	a 25
Meal,	2	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Chop,	1¾	a 2	" Kerosene,	40	a 00
Bacon,	12	a 15	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10	
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	" " A	10¼	
Lard,	11	a 12	Yarn, Fries,	1 30	a 1 40
Eggs,	12	a 15	Iron,	5½	a 6
Molasses,	28	a 40	Nails,	6¼	a 7
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green,	20 cts.	
" Mount.	15	a 00	Tallow,	10	a 12
Butter,	20	a 25	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	65	a 70	Clover Seed,		
Apples, green,	1.00	a 1.50	Home grown,	0.00	a 0.00
" dried,	5	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
Potatoes, sw.	60	a 65	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
" irish,	60	a 75	Shingles,		
Coffee,	28	a 33½	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.25
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 50
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a 3½
Dried peel., peach.,	10	a 21	Butter Beans,	10	

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very common,	$3.50 to $4.00
" Good, "	4.00 to 5.00
" Bright, none offering,	0.00 to 0.00
Leaf—Common,	4.50 to 6.00
" Good,	6.50 to 8.50
" Common Bright,	12.00 to 20.00

Richmond Tobacco Market.

LUGS—Black, common to medium.	$4 00 a 5 00
do good	5 50 a 6 50
Brown to bright, com. to med,	5 00 a 6 00
do do good	6 50 a 7 00
LEAF—Black common	6 00 a 7 00
do med. to good	8 00 a 11 90
do good stem'ng & wrap'g.	12 00 a 13 00
Bright wrappers	12 00 a 30 00

Fayetteville, Feb. 4.—Bacon 10 a 12½ Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn 90 a $0 00; Oats, 80 a 1 00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50 and 2 00; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00; Brandy, $2 50; a $0 00; Salt, $1 75 a $1 00.

PAIN-KILLER.

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer

HAS BEEN TESTED IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE, AND BY ALMOST EVERY NATION KNOWN TO AMERICANS.

It is the constant companion and estimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

It has been before the public over thirty years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain-Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands to-day, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of family medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe in unskillful hands.

After thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

Beware of Imitations.

The Pail-Killer is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and foreign countries. Prices—25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
No. 136, High Street, Providence, R. I.
6-4w.

SALEM
Agricultural Works,
SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE,
G. T. GLASCOCK, } Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c,

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new,
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find,
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got;
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as they
something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
Nov. 27, 1873. 48

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!
AT THE BOOK STORE!
ATTRACTIVE STYLES!
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The American Farmer

Began a new volume January 1. This is an old established standard FARMER'S PAPER, devoted to agriculture and its interests. Special attention is paid—besides that given to the staple crops, artificial and home-made manures, &c.,—to LIVE STOCK, FRUIT GROWING, THE DAIRY, &c. Some of the ablest of American agriculturists write for it. It is PRACTICAL, SUBSTANTIAL, RELIABLE. $1 50 a year. To clubs of five or more only $1 each. VERY LIBERAL AND HANDSOME PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS. Last three numbers of '73 free to all new names received before Dec. 31. Specimen Numbers free. AGENTS WANTED everywhere.

SAM'L. SANDS & SON, PUBLISHERS,
Baltimore, Md.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

PREMIUM CHROMO.

Garden & Flower Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for CATALOGUE, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

Our Chromo, "THE LITTLE FLORIST," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of FIVE DOLLARS.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD,
Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.

1 Fine Buggy Animal.

1 Rockaway,
1 Express Wagon.
1 2 Horse Wagon
1 one horse Wagon.

Will sell on reasonable terms.

R. A. WOMMACK.
Jan. 29, 1874.—5—

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST

STATIONS.	MAIL.		MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive	11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	"	9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	"	5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	"	4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

The American Star Harness
DRESSER. Every Farmer should have a box. Only 25 cents. For sale at WOMMACK'S.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade
1873--'74.

COME AND SE! COME AND SEE!!
THE NEW STOCK OF
Notions and Trimmings
JUST OPENED AT THE
Salem Notion Store,
SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,
HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON
GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS
SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS,
CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED
SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, CORSETS,
SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF
GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,
OF ALL COLORS.

OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.—44.

PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,**
KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,
Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

Wines! Wines! Wines!
ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good crant, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-5-12m.

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY.
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
Norfolk, Va.
July 17.-29-6m.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,
And Dealers in every variety of
Papers, Twines, Envelopes,
GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,
1310 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

HARVEY & JONES,
GENERAL WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA
July 17, 1873 29-12m

Strupe's Upper Leather,
HEAVY AND LIGHT,
FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,
Sept. 11, 1873.-37

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES
J. L. FULKERSON
IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
At Panic Prices
To Cash Buyers.

Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY
IS AN
IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We [illegible] many friends will accord to us the possession of the above re- [illegible] determination to maintain our good name, [illegible] confidence in our experience, fairness and de- [illegible] since the opening of the

[illegible]EST SELECTED,
[illegible]ST VARIED
[illegible]F GOODS
TO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes, Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl., at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. FRIES' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers
IN PARTICULAR
AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers, that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING
DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,
Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.
Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil,	Patent Medicines,	Chrome Green,	Castor Oil,	Machine Oil,	Essences,
Sweet Oil,	Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,	Spices,	Ven. Red,	Cordial.
Turpentiue,	Extracts.	Spanish Brown,	Liniment,	Window Glass,	Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails,	Sprigs,	Locks,	Hammers,	Spades,	Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails,	Tacks,	Latches,	Axes,	Forks,	Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails,	Screws,	Saws,	Trace Chains,	Cutting Knives,	Whips,
Shoe Nails,	Hinges,	Hatchets.	Shovels,	Scythes,	Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight.

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr.,
CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors.

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer,

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.
Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, **NEAREST THE DEPOT** and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON

Poetry.

From a Northern Paper.

God Help the South.

God help the South, dear sunny land,
By tyrants crushed and riven,
Betrayed, insulted, conquered, taxed—
By negroes ruled and driven;
Bright native land of noble hearts,
The Union's truest glory,
The day will come when truth shall write
Your fair, unwarped story.

God help the South! Thine arms alone
Can loose the chains that bind her—
Degrading bonds that have too long
Most ruthlessly entwined her;
Lift up the heads now bowed in grief,
Give joy instead of sorrow,
And for these weary hours of gloom
A calm and glorious morrow.

Their fathers' God, and now their own,
On whom their hearts still rested,
When darkest days of grief and woe
Their happy homes invested;
Then was Thine sufficient arm
The power that oft sustained them,
And from more bitter draughts of grief
Thy pitying hand restrained them.

Still do they turn to Thee, O God!
Give rest from all their sadness,
And pour upon their strife-sick hearts
Thy precious oil of gladness!
Give then Thy firm, enduring peace—
A peace that will not leave them,
Then bitter words shall cease to sting
And broken faith to grieve them.

Men call this peace—this wretched thing—
O, falsehood basely spoken,
Because their banners trail in dust,
Because their swords are broken,
Because—ah! bitterest of all—
Their warriors' heads are lying
On battle fields too dearly won,
When victory crowned the dying.

Ah! who shall know the mighty hopes
Relentless death has shattered—
A nation's hopes, all swept away
Like leaves in autumn scattered!
They hope no more. They turn to Thee,
For only thou canst aid them,
To rise renewed and vigorous still,
From th' ruin we have made them.

Humorous.

A Boy's Composition on Trees.

Most trees was once twigs, but some once was acorns, which are not good to eat, but some boys eat them, though, and I think they are bad off. A kind of a tree which was once a chestnut is good enough, but it is awful tall and mighty scarce, because chestnuts is six dollars a bushel, and they don't give hardly any for five cents, and so I'd rather buy a plug top.

But there is a kind of a tree what they make into home-made sugar with, and I believe I like them kind the best, for, if you can borrow a auger, you can spit on your hands, and bore a hole in them, and then drive in a big elder, and you can suck till you get sick, if you suck too much. Then you can leave the elder in the hole, so that other boys will get sick, just for spite.

There is a tree of Heaven, which I never could understand why they call it so, and if they would talk me blind I wouldn't believe it ever came from there, for it don't smell like it did. They are the hatefulest tree which grows.

I don't think the honey-locust tree is much liked, only by birds, for they know that boys can't climb and get their nests. The thorns are as sharp as tacks, and for my part it is the only thing what I will take a dare on. I won't climb a honey-locust tree for anybody. Honey-locusts are tolerable good to eat, but they won't fall till frost, and boys haven't got no time to wait for frost, and so they throw clubs at them.

I despise a sycamore, for they nearly always grow by the creek, just where the good holes is, and they root out in the water so, when you go a fishing and get a bite and think you have got a chub, why, you hayn't got no such thing, but you get a line broke and get mad. Then there is the persimmon tree, which, if you eat them before they get ripe, you can whistle Shoo-fly and Hail Columbia both at the same time.

A tree grows in our back-yard. I don't know it's name, but a good many of the small limbs is trimmed off of it. My step-father cut them off one at a time, as they was needed. If the wind would blow that tree down altogether, or it would get blighted, I would be glad.

A tree is the most naturalest thing, and they are like a school-master, because no two of them is alike. These trees which I spoke about are found in the woods, and lightning strikes them and anybody can find them what ain't too lazy, but no boy can find the lightning. Some of the Great Eastern was once a tree, and a telegraph pole also once was, and so was a stump fence, and some of the Erie Railroad, and then you will know that a tree is one of the usefulest things which is. There is some men which they call wooden men, but I don't know for certain if they was trees.

But my finger is sore, and my pen it must get mended; and so, respectful,

JOHN GLADES.

A Mania for Rhyming.

Max Adler writes:—They have a woman in Toledo, it is said, who cannot speak without rhyming. In all her conversation about the house, even in her orders to her servant-girls, she uses poetry as the vehicle of her orders. The rhyming mania seized her after a severe fit of sickness, and now she cannot get rid of it. The effect of this, when she is attending to the ordinary duties of her household, must be remarkable. It is, we suppose, something like this:—

"It would give me, Matilda, enormous relief.
If you'd cook those potatoes and beans with the beef."

Or this:—

"Mary Jane, go right up stairs and sweep, and make my bed;
And do it quickly, too, d' you hear? or else I'll punch yer head."

Or this:—

"You Johnny! If you tear your pants,
I'll flog you till I make you dance!"

Or this:—

"Alphonso, you are eating now your fifteenth buckwheat cake!
The next thing you'll be howling with a frightful stomach-ache."

Or this:—

"Louise put your bustle on and get your woolen shawl,
And come with me to Ferguson's to make a little call;
It makes no difference, my child, what bonnet you may wear,
But for gracious sake, Louise, take a comb and fix your hair."

This is all easy enough. But suppose the woman wants to tell the hired girl to bring up the coal scuttle, where is she going to find a word to rhyme with "scuttle?" And if she should have occasion to discuss with her husband such subjects as Ecphysesis and Loxodromics and Seismographicism, hows is she going to ring in rhymes on those names? We do not profess to know. We are only certain of one that if the disease become common among American women, the men will leave the country.

A Sunday school teacher of many years' experience has arrived at the conclusion that the only way to keep an infant class perfectly quiet is to supply each member with unlimited quantities of molasses candy.

A pensive man with a basketfull of new hats was passing the Danbury Wooster House, Friday, when a quarter of a ton of beautiful snow slid from the roof into his basket. Not being a profane man, his suffering was intense.

"He was a good man," says an Iowa paper of a deceased citizen, "but then he sometimes bet on the wrong horse, the same as the rest of us."

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

Agricultural.

The Unestimated Income of the Farmer.

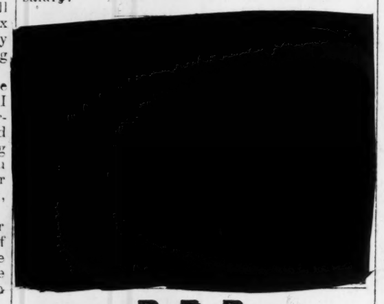
There are many blessings which all enjoy, the value of which it is impossible to express in the ordinary representative of value-money. There is a real value in pure air and pure water in preserving the health, thereby saving the loss of time and power, and doctors' and nurses' bills. There are few occupations in which there are so many receipts difficult to record upon the ledger as that of the farmer's. With many, we doubt not, the real profit derived from farming is contained in these unestimated incomes. Some have kept what they considered accurate accounts of the costs of their crops and the receipts therefrom, and found that they pretty nearly balanced, and yet they were not running into debt. The reason was probably because their families were enjoying so many benefits from the farm of which they made no account. Let us consider some of these sources of income.

1. The rent of his dwelling. If he lived in town, and occupied a tenement suited to his position, provided he retained the same relative position in the best society, the rent would amount to several hundred dollars a year.

2. The use of his horses and carriages. Every family in easy circumstances expects, of course, to go to church, to visit friends, to attend places of instruction and amusement, and to visit places of trade, and many of these are too distant for convenient walking, for townsmen as well as farmers. The farmer who uses his own team and carriage saves a large bill for livery, omnibus and car fares. This amounts to several hundred dollars a year with families of affluence in cities.

3. Family supplies. We wish every farmer could know the entire value of the food which his family consumes annually, estimated at the prices that townsmen are obliged to pay for similar products. It would go far towards reconciling many discontented farmers to their lot. The single item of wheat flour, at retailers' prices, consumed by an average family, would amount to over a hundred dollars. Then there is cornmeal, buckwheat flour, garden and field vegetables, fruits, milk, cream and butter, eggs and poultry, pork, beef and mutton, lard and tallow, and many other items which help to feed the family and would amount to a considerable sum if purchased.

If a farmer after balancing his debits and credits, finds but little left to compensate him for his labors, he need not consider that he has labored for nothing. If these unestimated items of income could be properly appraised, we think they would amount to a very fair salary.



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IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
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CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS. CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

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Sarsaparillian Resolvent

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HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

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For Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

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Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

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If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

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Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

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Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work.

The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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